

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 9th June 1906.

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Nil.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

THE *Charumihir* [Mymensingh] of the 29th May comments as follows on the alleged action of the local police, in having on the 28th May last interfered with and arrested a *Hari Sankirtan* party of Muktagacha:—

CHARUMIHIR,
May 29th, 1906.

We cannot express any surprise at the action of the Muktagacha police. Oppression has now become a sort of second nature with our officials. They no longer feel any hesitation even in doing violence, in defiance of the law, to religion. Thoughtless as they are, they are not thinking of the ultimate consequences of their action. Admitted that the Hindus are peaceful and quiet; but repeated interference with their religious observances cannot but alter their disposition for the worse.

Public processions and assemblies at Mymensingh.

2. The same paper quotes the following as a notice which was issued by the District Magistrate of Mymensingh on the 28th May:—

CHARUMIHIR.

Whereas it appears that it is intended to collect assemblies or form processions on the public roads or in the streets or thoroughfares of the town of Mymensingh (Nasirabad), which processions or assemblies in the judgment of the Magistrate of the district, if uncontrolled, will be likely to lead to a breach of the peace,

General notice to all whom it may concern is hereby given under XXX [a] Act of 1861 Persons convening or collecting such assemblies or directing or promoting such processions shall apply for a license to the District Superintendent of Police.

L. O. CLARKE,

District Magistrate.

The 28th May 1906.

and comments on it as follows:—

Our Magistrates apprehend breaches of the peace on too little provocation and on grounds which nobody else but themselves can see. It is this fear of a breach of the peace which has been responsible for oppression and mischief all over Eastern Bengal and specially at Barisal. The experience of the last few months has shown us that the utterance of *Bande Mataram* and public processions provoke a breach of the peace not with any member of the public, but with the officials and the police. We would have been glad if Mr. Clarke had publicly stated who was the great man in this town whose peace would have been disturbed by a public procession. We can unhesitatingly affirm that there has been absolutely no ground for apprehending a breach of the peace in this town. No breach of the public peace occurred on the two occasions lately when two processions passed through the town without any escort of the police. Processions would not provoke any breach of the peace, unless the police, at the instigation of their superiors, made the first move in that direction. We can understand at whose instigation Magistrates are dreaming this evil dream of apprehensions of breaches of the peace. Is this line of policy being adopted in order to frustrate Mr. Morley's intentions?

3. A correspondent of the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 3rd June says that there is great consternation among the people of Muktagacha on account of the circular issued by the local police by beat of tom-tom prohibiting the people from taking out processions in the streets without a license.

HITVARTA,
June 3rd, 1906.

4. The *Pallivasi* [Kalna] of the 30th May writes that the Pandua road and the road from Kalna to Baidyapur have become unsafe to pass at night in consequence of being infested by a number of lawless characters.

PALLIVASI,
May 30th, 1906.

5. A correspondent of the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st June says that the prevalence of severe distress in Backergunge has caused a fearful increase in the number of theft, dacoity, and other cases in the district. People are unable to protect themselves against *budmashes* for want of arms. Even the chaukidars are powerless. In the Baisarhi village the chaukidar is never found at his post. A number of the inhabitants of the village, however, have made arrangements among themselves to keep watch and ward from midnight to four in the morning. Every village should emulate the example of these energetic villagers.

DAILY HITAVADI,
June 1st, 1906.

SANDHYA,
June 4th, 1906.

6. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 4th June writes that on the occasion of the recent demonstration of welcome with which the citizens of Calcutta received Mr. Tilak at the Howrah station, the police were conspicuous by their absence. It is said that only one or two detectives were present at the railway station. But in case the police had brought about a row, preparations were complete on the part of the citizens sufficient to hold in check even five hundred policemen.

DAILY HITAVADI,
June 5th, 1906.

7. A correspondent of the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th June says that recently a boy named Gostha Bihari Maghi, an inhabitant of the Banvishnupur village near Asansol, was decoyed by a young man named Ganga Ram Tanti of the same village and made over to Madhav Singh, a *chaprasi* of the notorious *arkati* Keshabar Singh of Asansol. Gostha is aged 14, and is a handsome and fair-complexioned boy. He is the only son of his parents, the state of whose minds at his loss is easily conceivable. Baidyanath Babu, the Manager of the estate of the Raj Kumar of Panchkote, is trying his best to rescue the boy, who, it is rumoured, has been transferred to a depôt kept by a European at Raniganj.

NIHAR,
June 5th, 1906.

8. Babu Gopal Kisor Ray, Head-Master of the Samiuddin Middle English School at Sabang, writes to the *Nihar* [Contai] of the 5th June to the effect that a son of Babu Basanta Kumar Sen Gupta, Daroga of the Sabang thana, who used to study in his school, was lately fined a pice and made to remain standing in his class for a time for having been absent from school on a certain day. The Daroga, when he came to hear of this in the evening, had the Head-Master summoned by a constable, and scolded and kept under restraint for a while. The other teachers were also subsequently called up to the Daroga's presence and subjected to abuse by him. The matter is now the subject of a law-suit.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

ARUN.
May 30th, 1906.

9. The *Arun* [Brahmanbaria] of the 30th May complains of the extremely rude and discourteous conduct of Mr. Scroope, the Subdivisional Magistrate of Brahmanbaria in the Tippera district, towards the mukhtars of his court. Every now and then he treats them to such language as "Damn. Keep quiet." This has greatly aggrieved the mukhtars.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
June 4th, 1906.

10. Referring to the rumour that the Government of India wishes to induce Babu Surendra Nath Banerji to withdraw his appeal against the sentence of fine passed on him by the Magistrate of Barisal, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th June approves of the idea, but wishes to know how Mr. Surendra Nath is to be compensated for the loss of Rs. 400 which he has paid as fine, and then goes on to suggest that Mr. Emerson should be fined Rs. 400 and the amount paid to Mr. Surendra Nath. This is the only way in which the case can be withdrawn and Mr. Surendra Nath paid back his money.

HINDI BANGAVASI.

11. In noticing the case of Udaiputni, who was hanged the other day under orders passed by Sir B. Fuller without waiting for the orders of the Viceroy, to whom an appeal was made for clemency, the same paper considers the case as one of murder in view of the fact that His Excellency had granted a respite which arrived a few hours too late. The paper wants to know who is going to be held responsible for this murder.

The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June refers to the same case, and asks if Sir Bampfylde Fuller knew that the Viceroy too would not, like himself, grant the pardon sought by the condemned Udaiputni, and if that was His Honour's conviction, what was the use of forwarding the petition at all?

In noticing the case, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 3rd June prays to God to save the country of which men like Sir Bampfylde Fuller are appointed rulers.

NIHAR,
June 6th, 1906.

12. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 5th June writes that the Sub-Registrar of the newly opened office at Garh Bamdeopur in the Contai subdivision has during the short time he has been in office incurred such serious unpopularity by his manners and his methods of discharging his official duties that

A complaint against Sub-Registrar in Contai.

about a hundred complaints have been sent in against him to his official superiors from various parties. The matter calls for prompt action from the Inspector-General of Registration.

(d)—Education.

13. With reference to the recent letter of Mr. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction in Eastern Bengal and Assam, regarding the reinstatement of students expelled from Government schools at Dacca and Rangpur for connexion with the *swadeshi* agitation, the *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 31st May prays that the clemency intended to be shown by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor should be extended to the students expelled at Noakhali, Tippera, Barisal, Faridpur, etc., and to the teachers as well who have lost their appointments under similar circumstances.

JYOTI,
May 31st, 1906.

14. Referring to the letter issued by the Director of Public Instruction, Eastern Bengal and Assam, on the subject of re-admitting students of Government schools expelled in connexion with the *swadeshi* agitation, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 1st June writes:—

SAMAY,
June 1st, 1906.

It is doubtful if we would have been as much surprised to see a vulture weeping at the distress of a cow, or a cat at that of a fish, as we have been to see Sir B. Fuller, express regret at the injury sustained by the students. That Sir B. Fuller, who employed most turbulent Assamese and Gurkha police for the repression of students; who, while on a visit to Dinajpur, enquired of the Superintendent of the local prison if the latter had sufficient room at his disposal to accommodate student-convicts when they were punished with imprisonment in large numbers; under whose orders, the Barisal police attempted to butcher Brojendra Ganguly and Chittaranjan—that the eyes of this very man are now shedding tears in sympathy with the students, is a sight which is well calculated to excite amazement, anger and laughter simultaneously.

Have we not been yet able to know Sir B. Fuller too well to be deceived by his hypocrisy? That a feeling of charity can find a place in his heart is as likely as that a lotus-flower will bloom in the midst of a desert. The cruel-hearted man, as a result of whose repressive administration, lakhs upon lakhs of people in the Central Provinces succumbed to famine; the merciless man under whose oppressions the inhabitants of Rangpur, Jalpaiguri, Serajganj, Barisal, Bonaripara, Narattanpur, Pirojpur and Mymensingh have groaned and are still groaning; the same merciless man, seated on the throne of Bengal, is to-day proclaiming a policy of clemency. Conduct like this becomes only a hypocritical ruler like Sir B. Fuller. Do we not know the reason why Sir B. Fuller is now eating his words. His Honour is perhaps still smarting under the castigation to which he has been subjected at Mr. Morley's hands. He is withdrawing his illegal orders under pressure from Mr. Morley, and yet he will persist in hiding his painful discomfiture and saying that what he is doing, he is doing simply out of kindness.

15. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June, after pointing out that a rumour is gradually gaining ground that the next Principal of the Calcutta Sanskrit College will not be a native gentleman, goes on to say that the Brahman pandit community has heard this rumour with grief and alarm. The Sanskrit title examinations, in which that community is deeply interested, are likely to get into confusion (in the matter of the selection of the examiners, for instance) if they are to be in charge of a European gentleman.

BANGAVASI,
June 2nd, 1906.

16. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 3rd June approves the proposal of the Government of Bengal to provide the Principal and one or two Professors of such Government colleges with residential quarters as have hostels attached to them.

HITVARTA,
June 3rd, 1906.

17. The *Birbhum Hitaishi* [Birbhum] of the 4th June writes that in spite of the fact that the percentage of successful candidates at the last Entrance Examination has been unusually low, the results of the Suri Government School must be described as

BIRBHUM
HITAISHI,
June 4th, 1906.

most amazing. No one puts down the unsatisfactory position of this school at the Entrance Examination this year to the strictness of the University examiners only. A complete change in the methods of teaching and a wholesale neglect of their duties by the teachers are generally believed to be the causes of the deterioration. The results have been going from bad to worse for a series of years. It behoves the Head-Master of the institution to try and re-establish the former reputation of the school.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

HITVARTA,
June 3rd, 1906.

18. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 3rd June is glad to see the statement made by the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation to the effect that the ice in Calcutta is not made of impure water, but does not agree with him when he says that ice made of impure water would give it a certain colour on account of which people would refuse to take it, for, in the opinion of the paper, the servants, who are generally charged with the purchase of the ice, would hardly notice the bad colour and refuse to take it. It is therefore necessary that the Calcutta Municipality should keep a sharp eye on the ice-supply of the town.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

ARUN,
May 30th, 1906.

19. The *Arun* [Brahmanbaria] of the 30th May makes the following complaints against the steamer service between Brahmanbaria and Akhaura in the Tippera district. The steamer does not ply according to any fixed timing. Passengers have sometimes to wait for three or four hours together at Akhaura. The vessel sounds its whistles in a most irregular manner. There is no lighting arrangement on board the vessel, and native second-class passengers are not allowed to use her cabins. And all this in spite of the fact that the steamer authorities are in receipt of a monthly grant of Rs. 150 from the District Board.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,
June 1st, 1906.

20. The *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 1st June makes the two following complaints in connexion with the Baraset-Basirhat Light Railway:—

(a) On the 25th May last, Maulvi Siddiq Ahmed, Overseer of Madhubani, was made to pay at Baraset station a rupee as luggage fare, but the receipt he was given was for 12 annas only, the difference of four annas having been evidently misappropriated by the railway officer concerned.

(b) On the 29th May last, the Station-Master of Viswanathpur refused to change a second-class ticket, which had been purchased by a Muhammadan lady, into a first-class one, so that the lady was compelled to travel inter-class, there having been no accommodation available in the second-class carriage.

BHARAT MITRA,
June 2nd, 1906.

21. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June supports the suggestion made by the Railway Board of India that all passenger trains should be furnished with some mechanism to enable passengers to communicate with the drivers or the guards, when that is necessary.

(h)—*General.*

BURDWAN
SANJIVANI,
May 29th, 1906.

Mr. Morley and cotton-growing in Sind.

22. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* [Burdwan] of the 29th May quotes the following from the *Amrila Bazar Patrika*:—

“With regard to the cultivation of Egyptian cotton in Sind, the Secretary of State has suggested that as much land as possible should be placed under the crop, and that the Director of Agriculture in Bombay should place himself in communication with the British Cotton-growing Association. The India Office has at the same time guaranteed that all Egyptian cotton grown in Sind and still remaining unsold will be purchased in England if shipped there. The Bombay Government have accordingly informed their Director of Agriculture that funds will be placed at his disposal to assist the Association in obtaining cotton still on offer, and to make arrangements for the satisfactory disposal of the coming

season's crop. It is not to be understood by this that the Government desire to intervene as buyers; their desire is that the growers of Egyptian cotton in Sind should be put into proper communication with the best market, which for the present seems likely to be Lancashire."

and proceeds to observe that the help so generously extended by Mr. Morley to the cultivation of cotton in India may be converted into a source of oppression by over-zealous officials like Sir Bampfylde Fuller and Mr. Emerson. There is the risk that in giving effect to the Secretary of State's intention untoward consequences may follow and cotton-growing in India may have the same fate as that which has overtaken the cultivation of poppy in the country. A timely warning is therefore given to the well-wishers of the country.

23. The *Arun* [Brahmanbaria] of the 30th May writes as follows:—

Mr. Morley's words of conciliation.

Mr. Morley is trying to deceive us by hollow words. We want (1) annulment of the partition of Bengal, (2) transfer of Sir B. Fuller from the Lieutenant-Governorship of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and (3) punishment of oppressive *hakims* like Messrs. Emerson and Kemp. But Mr. Morley is silent on these points. Expressions of "sympathy" from him will never turn Sir Bampfylde Fuller, Mr. LeMesurier and others like them into saints, or relieve the intense agony produced in men's minds by the oppressive conduct of the police. We want relief, as well as punishment of the oppressors. Bengal is no longer sleeping. She has been roused by the strokes of *Lat Fuller's lathis*.

ARUN,
May 30th, 1903.

24. Referring to the remarks on the vernacular press which occur in the

SAMAY,
June 1st, 1903.

The Government and the native press.

Bengal Administration Report for 1904-05, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 1st June writes that it has been wounded to the heart's core to read these remarks. Do the native newspapers speak ill of the rulers and the ruling race without provocation? Do the authorities sincerely believe that they are ruling the country justly? There is not a jot of untruth in the statement that Europeans receive undue favour from the Government. Can the Government pretend ignorance of the fact that Europeans are let off without punishment or with nominal punishment only in the face of conclusive evidence against them of murder of natives? Can Government point to a single case yet in the annals of the Indian law-courts in which a European has been sentenced to death for having murdered a native? Do not the Saran and Onda cases prove that Europeans are allowed to go scot-free even after having ravished native females? Have not even the petty posts from Rs. 40 upwards been allowed to be monopolised by Europeans by means of a trick of Lord Curzon's? There are many places and wards in Calcutta itself which are closed to the natives, although they have been constructed with money raised from the latter. The native rate-payers of Calcutta do not enjoy the same privileges as the European rate-payers, although the amount of the rates paid does not vary in the two cases.

The native press is charged with giving exaggerated descriptions of the misfortunes of the people. Is it then untrue that the people of the country are dying for want of water and food, are suffering from the plague and other epidemic diseases for lack of proper action on the part of the rulers, and are harassed almost at every step by official oppression? Have not Englishmen themselves depicted the condition of the country in colours blacker than those adopted by the native press? Has the native press said anything more than what has been said by Sir Henry Cotton, Mr. Sunderland and others? If the authorities will not deliberately see the truth, they cannot of course be made to do so. But a deliberate misstatement of facts and hostility to the natives of the country will not surely evoke from them a response of reverence for the rulers. Let the Government be warned while there is yet time; otherwise, the consequences of this ill-will will certainly not be pleasant.

25. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 1st June writes as follows:—

SANDHYA
June 1st, 1903.

The Government in East Bengal.

Again there is anarchy in East Bengal. At a hint from Mr. Morley, Sir Bampfylde Fuller had withdrawn his *Bande Mataram* circular and there was a lull in the new province. But the police has again taken to issuing fresh and strange orders, and quite a storm of oppression is blowing over the land. It is the Muktagacha police in Mymensingh which has commenced fresh oppression.

Police *sulm*, in fact, has risen to its climax in Muktagacha. Respectable men who were parading the streets in a religious (*Sankirtan*) procession have been arrested. Nobody is allowed to laugh in a street. Three men are not allowed to walk together in a street. The police recently entered the premises of the Suhrit Sanmilani and arrested two gentlemen there. Schoolboys were driven away from the streets for singing the national song and two of them were subsequently arrested at their homes. What horrible anarchy is all this!

Are we really slaves? It is needless to say that the condition of those who are not allowed to talk or laugh or walk together in a street is more deplorable than that of slaves.

Are the police the rulers of the country? Fattened with our blood, the police drew our blood; and we tolerated even that. But the *firinghi* should know that there is a limit to man's forbearance. Not even the forbearance of the Bengalis is unlimited or boundless.

The oppressions committed at Muktagacha would make one take the police for the rulers of the country, and make one think that the Government and the Parliament exist only in name, while the police are the real wielders of our destinies. Do we then really live in a territory ruled over by the police? Are our laws and regulations now manufactured in the *hajuts* of police-stations? Are the notices issued by the police the laws of the *firinghi* Government? Are we to obey the laws framed by the police and throw the Penal Code of the *firinghis* into the waters of the Padma? Lord Minto should tell us which has greater authority, the law of the British Government or the notice issued by the police; whether we are the subjects of our *firinghi* Sovereign or of the police; whether East Bengal is our country or the dominion of the whimsical and high-handed police; whether we are slaves or Indian subjects of His Majesty?

Who is responsible for the illegal orders which the police are issuing at every step? Do not the *firinghi* rulers see that the example of the police trampling at every step under foot the laws of the land is fraught with danger?

Government remains content with what information it gets from its detectives, but we get all our information at first-hand from the people. For the good of the State, therefore, we warn our *firinghi* rulers that the forbearance of the people is breaking its bounds, and that the people are becoming more and more averse to the *firinghi* rulers. There was a time when the people had unshaken faith in the justice of the *firinghis*. But that faith is gradually disappearing. The anarchy prevailing in East Bengal has become too much for its people to put up with. And the sufferings of the East Bengal people have pained every Bengali and made him suspicious of the character of British justice. We can unhesitatingly say that never before was such mental agitation seen in the country. Never before was there such community of feeling and never before was such a fire of universal grief kindled in the country. Will not the *firinghi* be satisfied till this fire has consumed the good of the country? Is that the aim of *firinghi* rule? To check, as in Russia, all avenues of the country's progress and to grind down a discontented and displeased subject people by brute force—is that the sole aim of the Imperialists in governing India? But is that possible? What is all this *sulm* for? What reason is there for all this oppression? What terrible doings has the *firinghi rāj* scented in Bengal that it is suspecting a rebellion at the very rustle of a tree? If it brings satisfaction to the *firinghi* to convert the whole of Bengal into a jail, let him go on with his oppressions. If the putting of the whole Bengali nation into fetters gives the *firinghi rāj* a sense of safety and causes delight to the police, and if this be the aim of British rule, then let anarchy prevail unchecked. We shall not utter a word of protest, but resign ourselves entirely into the hands of God.

RANGPUR
VARTAVANA,
June 1st, 1906.

26. The *Rangpur Vartavaha* [Rangpur] of the 1st June addresses the following words to the British *rāj* in the course of an article headed "There is no justice under British rule":—

You are pleased if you are told the truth, that is why we say that you are not aware in the least (and you do not try to be aware either) of the

oppressions and wrongs that daily occur in our country under your rule. Accordingly, we cannot take courage in the thought that the King is the support of the weak. We have now become weak, so the King is our only source of strength and hope. But as the King does not see things with his own eyes, it has become necessary for us to improve our own strength and courage. Let efforts be now made by the people, so that evidences of courage and strength may be given, as of old, in every home. There is no need any further of appointments of twenty rupees only as gifts from the English.

Sir B. Fuller and the Mymensingh riots.

27. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd June says :—

DAILY HITAVADI,
June 3rd, 1906.

It is not because Sir B. Fuller regrets his past conduct that he has withdrawn the Lyon circulars. On the contrary, he is trying his best to show that the enforcement of these circulars is necessary for the proper preservation of peace in his dominion. The withdrawal of the circulars has been followed by riots in Mymensingh in which the police is evidently helping the aggressive Musalmans. The *Hitavadi* intends to send a representative to that district to enquire into the whole matter.

The withdrawal of the *Bande Mataram* and other circulars.

28. The *Dacca Gazette* [Dacca] of the 4th June has the following in its English columns :—

DACCA GAZETTE,
June 4th, 1906.

Our readers are aware that Mr. Morley, replying to Sir Henry Cotton, said that it was the wish and intention of the Local and Indian Governments to act in a sympathetic and considerate spirit in view of the partition agitation and to take measures to allay the excitement. Since the enunciation of this policy of conciliation to be adopted in the administration of the new Province and, in all probability, in view of the open declaration of this intention of the authorities here and at home, there has been a decided change in the *modus operandi* of the Government of the country. The Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam is now at pains to undo the mischief it has already done to the children of the soil within the short period of its creation. Would to God that the light vouchsafed to Sir B. Fuller continue to lead him on in the right path so long as it pleases Providence to keep him in charge of the millions of people placed under his sway!

The relaxation, though not the wholesale withdrawal, of the *Bande Mataram* circular is an instance in point. Licenses for processions should not henceforward be withheld unless there should be a serious risk of disturbance of public tranquillity. The circular distinctly lays down that the executive authorities need not concern themselves further with the cry of *Bande Mataram*, provided that its use does not contravene the terms of the license, and that it is not directly intended to insult or annoy. There are, no doubt, a point or two in the body of the circular which it would be quite out of place to discuss to-day. We would only say that the circular might stand with equal, if not more, efficacy without the unnecessary and uncalled-for introduction of the racial element which a paternal ruler, having the good of the ruled at heart, should avoid by all means.

The following circular issued by the Director of Public Instruction at the instance of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam furnishes another illustration on the point :—

[Here the circular is quoted.]

Thus the Dacca and Rangpur boys under orders of expulsion are at last to be re-admitted without any condition—and we beg to add—under compulsion and pressure from above. After what has fallen from the lips of the Secretary of State, and after the lesson sought to be inculcated in the address at the Guild Hall by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Indian officials on the necessity and desirability of the interchange of sympathy and friendly feelings with the Indian population, it is not, we presume, opposed to the general principles of logic to make such deductions. These boys are to be taken in unconditionally. So far so good. But what about the boys expelled from the schools at Noakhali, Dinajpur, Brahmanbaria and other places for an allied, though not the same, offence? Will not the same piece of favour be extended to them as well? By the bye, will the fines already paid by the boys to avoid the extreme penalty be refunded?

From the above it is quite clear that the wind has changed directions—it is blowing violently in an entirely opposite direction. We have already touched upon the extraneous influences at work to bring about this consummation. It must be admitted on all hands that with a strong contrary wind blowing above and against a strong current of public opinion flowing below, it is very difficult, and, at times, dangerous too, to successfully man the boat of the Government. In view of these dangers and difficulties, and in view of the humiliation and indignities showered and to be showered upon him from time to time in thus sailing under so many adverse circumstances, we would humbly beseech His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam to go home on leave to profit by the change of climate and change of scene and to secure, if possible, a more comfortable berth elsewhere. Is there none among His Honour's numerous friends to persuade him to do so?

DAILY HITAVADI,
June 5th, 1906.

29. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th June says that the manner in which Sir B. Fuller has brought disgrace on the high office of a provincial ruler in India is unprecedented in the history of the country. No one ever thought that a Lieutenant-Governor could be so unjust. The discontent which he has sown in the hearts of the people of Eastern Bengal will not be easily eradicated. And for centuries to come the memory of his oppressive acts will cause his name to be cursed in the country.

Sir B. Fuller.

III.—LEGISLATION.

JYOTI,
May 31st, 1906.

30. With reference to the proposed early formation of a Legislative Council for Eastern Bengal and Assam, the *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 31st May writes:—

The proposed Legislative Council for Eastern Bengal and Assam. We do not want Bengal partitioned, and it is our heartfelt desire that the partition be annulled. But when even Mr. Morley has declared that the partition question is no longer an open one, it can do no good to say that the partition has not been accomplished. Seeing that the work of administration is going on regularly, that we shall not be able to disregard any rules and regulations of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, where is the objection to sending representatives to the proposed Legislative Council of that Government? If the other provinces elect their representative members, then why should not Eastern Bengal also do so? The disabilities under which the elected members of the Legislative Councils in this country labour are common to all the provinces and not peculiar to Eastern Bengal alone. If the temptation of the honour of a seat in Council cannot be withstood in the other provinces, why should Eastern Bengal people alone be expected to withstand it?

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

KHULNAVASI,
May 26th, 1906.

31. The *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 26th May writes that scarcity of food is now being acutely felt over the greater portion of the district of Khulna. Even school-

boys' fees are falling in arrears, the money being devoted to the more urgent need of buying milk for the infants of the households. A woman is reported to have lately died of starvation at the village of Abalgati.

KASIPUR NIVASI,
May 30th, 1906.

32. The *Kasipur Nivasi* [Barisal] of the 30th May reports the prevalence of severe distress in the Backergunge district and says that it has become urgently necessary to import rice from other parts of the country. The District Board has opened some relief works, but it is feared that the rains will set in and prevent their continuance. The writer suggests that subscriptions should be raised in aid of the distressed.

JASOHAR,
May 30th, 1906.

33. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 30th May says that recently a man named Sankara, an inhabitant of the Adhbaria village under the Manirampur thana in the Jessore district, committed suicide owing to starvation in his family. It is hoped that Government will provide relief for the widow and children of the unfortunate deceased.

A case of suicide due to scarcity.

34. The *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapore] of the 30th May writes:—

MEDINI BANDHAV,
May 30th, 1906.

Prices current of rice in Midnapore.

We notice that in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd May last common rice is reported to be selling 11 seers at sadar, 10 seers at Contai and Tamluk, and 9 seers at Ghatal for a rupee. At sadar, the price of cleaned common rice is $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers. The rice which is reddish but common sells for 9 seers per rupee, and the rice which is uncleaned may be got at the rate of 10 seer by weight per rupee. We hear that this last description of rice is used by well-to-do people to feed their elephants and cattle. But the poorer sections of the community have nowadays begun to use this quality of rice. We made careful inquiries, but nowhere could we find 11 seers of rice selling for a rupee at sadar. We feel therefore constrained to protest against the statement of prices current as published in the *Gazette*.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

35. A correspondent of the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st June

DAILY HITAVADI,
June 1st, 1906.

A swadeshi meeting.

says that a *swadeshi* meeting was recently held at Tarakeswar in the Hooghly district and national songs were sung at it. One of the songs contained a reference to the alleged police outrage on the popular leaders at Barisal and ran as follows:—

"When the time will be ripe there will be a remedy for this application of brute force. There will be famine and starvation in Manchester.

It is said that when the Jews had become weak, the downfall of King Herod was caused by his destruction of infants.

In Mathura of old King Kangsa's fall was brought about by his shedding the blood of infants."

The author of the song is Pandit Kali Prasanna Kavyavisarad.

36. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 3rd June informs its readers that

HITVARTA,
June 3rd, 1906.

Sivaji's life.

during the celebration of the coming Sivaji festival, the Festival Committee has undertaken to sell copies of the book entitled "The life of Sivaji" at cost price. The Editor of the paper also promises to sell the Hindi version of the book at a nominal price of one anna six pies to its subscribers, in order to show how the English historians sacrifice truth to gain their selfish ends.

URIYA PAPERS.

37. Referring to the reduction in the tax on tea in England owing to a

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
May 19th, 1906.

A comparison between the British and Indian budgets.

surplus shown in the British budget, the *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 19th May points out that although the Indian budget shows a surplus every year, no relief is granted to the Indian tax-payer by lightening his burden. This is because the authorities in India do not attach any importance to Indian public opinion.

38. The *Utkaldarpan* [Sambalpur] of the 21st May complains that

UTKALDARPAN,
May 21st, 1906.

The petition-writers in Sambalpur.

drastic changes should not be introduced into the civil administration of Sambalpur. The unoffending petition-writers should have the privilege of identifying petitioners, for which work they are quite fit.

39. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 23rd May suggests the

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
May 23rd, 1906.

A suggestion to appoint female ticket-collectors at Balasore.

advisability of appointing a female ticket-collector at the Balasore railway station, as Balasore is one of the principal checking stations on the line, and as such a measure will ensure confidence and prevent the occurrence of outrages and oppressions on female passengers. The attention of the Railway authorities is drawn to the matter.

40. The same paper states that though the Rural Sub-Registrars were

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD.

The Sub-Registrars and their establishments.

recently taken into Government service, no definite scheme has yet been published regarding the pay and prospects of their office establishments. It is said that their office clerks have not drawn their salaries since the promulgation of the new scheme. The question of house-rent, hot weather charges and other contingencies not having been decided, the Sub-Registrars

themselves have been put to considerable difficulty. The writer draws the attention of the Government to the matter.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD.

41. The same paper states that the Bhadrak town and the Bhadrak railway station being situated on opposite sides of the river Salandi, it is a source of great inconvenience to passengers, numbers of whom daily alight at that station and are required to go to the town, and that this inconvenience is particularly great in the rainy season. In drawing therefore the attention of the Railway authorities to the matter, the writer requests that either the station be removed to the other side of the river or a *pukka* bridge be so constructed over it as to enable passengers and carts to cross it without any difficulty.

UTKALDIPIKA,
May 26th, 1906.

42. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 26th May states that a farewell entertainment was given to Babu Jamini Mohan Das, the retiring Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Orissa Division. The farewell meeting was held in the premises of Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E. Refreshments, music with gramophone, friendly conversation and amusement, and a short complimentary speech delivered by Mr. M. S. Das constituted the main features of the entertainment.

UTKALDIPIKA,
May 26th, 1906.

43. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 26th May agrees with its contemporary of the *Utkaldarpan* in the latter's contention that the authorised petition-writers in Sambalpur should not be deprived of their long-standing privilege of presenting petitions over their signatures, and observes that the District Judge, if he thinks reform absolutely necessary, may move Government for the same, but in the meantime should allow the existing order of things to continue until the sanction of the Government for the introduction of the desired reform is obtained. The writer regrets that the *Utkaldarpan* is unable to hide its jealousy for the Bengalis even in the treatment of subjects that have nothing to do with them.

UTKALDIPIKA.

44. The same paper states that the strike of *mehters* and *mehtranis* in Cuttack lasted for four days, and that the Municipality had to experience considerable difficulty in inducing them to resume their work after an assignment of 40 houses to each *mehter*. The criminal cases instituted against them were therefore withdrawn, and they escaped from the clutches of the law with only a fine of four days' pay, while the inconvenience suffered by the public was very great. The writer thinks that the tendency of the *mehters* to strike, and to strike effectually, is a grave danger to the public in future, and that the Municipality failed to curb their spirit as the sympathies of the rate-payers were mostly with them. The Municipality had to incur additional expense in sending back the Ganjam *mehters* to their own homes in that district.

MANORAMA,
May 28th, 1906.

45. The *Manorama* [Baripada] of the 28th May states that the Mayurbhanj police does not pay proper attention to cases of kidnaping that occur in that State. It is said that Jagannath Mahapatra of Bangiripasi in Mayurbhanj kidnapped a married woman from her father's house in village Mandali in Dhalbhum. Her husband lives in village Anlagunja in Kusumbhandhi Pidha in Uparabha. The police knows all this, but does nothing.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI.
May 19th, 1906.

46. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 19th May states that the temperature is rising day by day, that there is a great want of water, that the cultivators are alarmed, that violent winds have injured the mango crop, and that the very slight rain which fell in the last week will help agricultural operations very little.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
May 23rd, 1906.

47. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 23rd May states that the temperature is high and that it has rained in some parts of that district.

UTKALDIPIKA,
May 26th, 1906.

48. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 26th May states that a good shower of rain fell in the Cuttack town on the 25th May.

The same paper states that on the evening of the 24th May, a violent dust-storm visited the Cuttack town and that the temperature on that day and the day before was very high.

49. The same paper learns from its contemporary of the *Manorama* that good rain fell in Baripada in Mayurbhanj on the 18th May.

The weather in Baripada.

50. The Jajpur correspondent of the same paper states that almost every day clouds appear in the sky, but are driven away by strong winds, discharging only a few drops of

The weather in Jajpur.

water, and that agricultural operations will greatly suffer unless it rains soon. The same correspondent states that the temperature is high and that it is due to a long drought.

51. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 24th May regrets to state that the export of rice and paddy is not yet stopped, and that it is therefore feared that the already high prices of rice and paddy will in a short time

The rising prices of rice and paddy in Balasore.

rise still higher.

52. The same paper states that good showers of rain have fallen in the Balasore district, and that the agriculturists are busy with their work. The writer observes that,

The water-supply in Balasore.

unlike other districts of Orissa, Balasore has experienced no want of drinking-water this year owing to sufficient showers of rain that fell in the district occasionally.

53. The Bhadrak correspondent of the same paper says that mango is sufficiently available at a cheap rate in that place, and that good rain has facilitated cultivation work.

The weather in Bhadrak.

54. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 26th May is glad to find that the Cuttack Municipality is busy sinking new wells and repairing old wells and tanks in that

The water-supply in Cuttack.

Municipality with a view to meet the water-supply difficulty of the Cuttack town.

55. The Jajpur correspondent of the same paper states that a violent storm destroyed the remaining mangoes on the mango trees in that subdivision, thereby suddenly

Mangoes destroyed by a violent storm in Jajpur.

depriving the poor of their food, which must otherwise have lasted till the end of the current Uriya month. This is a great loss, considering the high price of paddy and rice in that subdivision.

56. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 26th May states that cholera prevails in Surangi, and that the Raja of that place has therefore arranged to pass a few

Cholera in Surangi.

days in Vizagapatam.

57. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 26th May states that it has learnt from a correspondent that a tank in Chawdhuribazar in Cuttack is in a filthy state, and that it has been

A filthy tank in Cuttack.

turned into a cess-pit by the action of the residents in the neighbourhood. The writer points out that if the owner of the tank neglects to keep it in good state, it becomes the duty of the Municipality concerned to close the tank at the cost of the owner. As the tank in question has proved injurious to the health of the surrounding residents, the Cuttack Municipality must take immediate notice of the matter.

Fire in Bhadrak.

58. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 22nd May states that several houses in Bhadrak were destroyed by fire in the last week.

Fire in Rambha.

destroyed by fire.

59. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 26th May states that several houses in Rambha were

An accident on the Mayurbhanj Light Railway.

60. The *Manorama* [Baripada] of the 28th May states that the mixed train No. 77 was upset by a violent storm at the Jagapura station on the Mayurbhanj Light Railway. Several carriages, including the brake-van, were either destroyed or disabled. There was no loss of human life, though many passengers were seriously wounded.

UTKALDIPIKA.

UTKALDIPIKA.

SAMVAD VANIKA,
May 24th, 1906.

SAMVAD VANIKA.

SAMVAD VANIKA.

UTKALDIPIKA,
May 26th, 1906.

UTKALDIPIKA.

GARJATBASINI,
May 26th, 1906.

UTKALDIPIKA,
May 26th, 1906.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
May 22nd, 1906.

GARJATBASINI,
May 26th, 1906.

MANORAMA,
May 28th, 1906.

The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 23rd May states that a boy was killed by the said accident, though the writer cannot vouch for the correctness of his statement. The writer advises the Railway officials employed on the line to be more careful in the future, as the rainy season is near at hand.

UTKALDARPAN,
May 19th, 1906.

61. The *Utkaldarpan* [Sambalpur] of the 21st May objects strongly to the employment of Bengalis in Orissa and observes that while Government administers every Province in India through the assistance of its own inhabitants, it is not understood why a similar policy is not followed in Orissa. There is no reason why the Bengalis should occupy the places that naturally belong to the children of the soil. The writer thinks that the administration of Orissa by the help of Uriya officers is not calculated to prove inefficient.

A proposal to administer Orissa
by the help of Uriya officers.

UTKALDIPIKA,
May 26th, 1906.

62. Referring to a statement in the *Prajabandhu* that the Uriya candidates for the Pleaders Examination, from the districts of Sambalpur and Ganjam, who have passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta or the Madras University, may be permitted to appear in that examination, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 26th May observes that it is not fair to lower the standard of qualifications required from pleaders candidates, though it is not unwilling to show some favour to such candidates from Sambalpur and Ganjam for a temporary period.

Pleadership candidates from
Sambalpur and Ganjam.

UTKALDIPIKA.

63. A correspondent of the same paper points out that the educated Uriyas should not assume a hostile attitude towards the educated Bengalis, who are far more advanced in education and civilization. The correspondent defends the system of recruiting the Mayurbhanj service from the ranks of the educated Bengalis on the ground that the number of educated Uriyas is very small and that the administration of Mayurbhanj cannot be kept going without the help of the educated Bengalis, who are far superior to the educated Uriyas in talent and expert knowledge.

Recruitment of foreigners
necessary in Mayurbhanj.

UTKALDIPIKA.

64. The same paper agrees with its contemporary of the *Utkaldarpan* in the latter's statement that in disputes between Hindus and Muhammadans over the question of street music, the Government should not lay down any special rules or regulations for any particular community, but enforce the criminal law with vigour and impartiality, punishing the offenders who break the public peace. Public streets are the public properties of the entire community, and no section of that community can claim a special privilege in its favour on those streets. Those who will not tolerate street music even for a few hours would do well to remove themselves to retired places free from the turmoil of public life.

Hindu-Muhammadan disputes.

UTKALDIPIKA.

65. The same paper is glad to learn from the *Telegraph* that a grand *swadeshi* meeting was held at Rawalpindi on the 7th May, which was attended by the principal representatives of the Muhammadan, Christian, Sikh, Arya and Hindu communities. They unanimously resolved to adopt the expression *Bande Mataram* in saluting one another in the place of the current expressions "Good morning," "Salam," "Namaste," etc. The writer hopes that this movement will silence those Englishmen who strongly object to the use of the expression "*Bande Mataram*."

The use of *Bande Mataram*.

UTKALDIPIKA.

66. The same paper recommends the transfer of a few copper plates that bear inscriptions in Devnagri character, showing their origin from Raja Bir Narsinha Deb, who ruled in Orissa 510 years ago, and that have recently come into the possession of the Subdivisional Officer of Jajpur in district Cuttack, to the Asiatic Museum in Calcutta.

A proposal to transfer some
copper plate inscriptions to
Calcutta.

NARAYAN CHANDRA BHATTACHARYYA,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 9th June 1906.

B. S. Press—32002—22—12-6-1906—C. W.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 9th June 1906.

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II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

738. Referring to the notice issued by the Superintendent of Police, Rangpur, prohibiting meetings, etc., without licenses, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that whereas formerly the ruler of the Province issued circulars, petty officers are now taking it upon themselves to administer the Province according to their own lights. Is the Superintendent of Police, Rangpur, aware that the law of the land does not require the holder of a public meeting to obtain a license? Truly things in the new Province have come to a sad pass. The latest evil seems to be a plurality of governors.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
26th May 1906.

739. The *Bengalee* writes that the Muktagacha Police (Mymensingh) have proclaimed by beat of drum that "if five or more persons pass through the streets shouting *Bande Mataram* or laughing or talking loudly, without a license, they shall be liable to be arrested as members of an unlawful assembly." It is said that the Secretary of the *Surhid Samiti* and Brojendra, 'the Barisal martyr,' have been arrested for holding a procession without a license! The Lord save Mymensingh! On the one hand, the Secretary of State is talking of "sympathy" and "contentment," and on the other Sir B. Fuller is oppressing the people. If Indians ever break into revolt, police oppression, as Sir A. Macdonnell predicted, will be at the bottom of it.

BENGALIE,
1st June 1906.

740. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* understands that those Muhammadans whose names were published in the *Police Gazette* of the 28th February last as having been selected for appointments as Sub-Inspectors of Police, have received notices that the orders appointing them are being reconsidered. The journal believes that these notices are the result of a report submitted to Government by the Principal, Police Training School, Bhagalpur, saying that he was unable to train Sir B. Fuller's recruits as they were too illiterate. How circumstances are conspiring to make Sir B. Fuller miserable!

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
2nd June 1906.

741. Referring to the arrest of a *Sankirtan* party by the Muktagacha Police, *Power and Guardian* expresses surprise that the authorities should persist in persecuting the people, although the Lyon circulars have been withdrawn. Does such action fit in with Mr. Morley's declarations? No, it places him in a very false position. Although the circulars have been outwardly withdrawn, there seems to be a conspiracy to act as if they were still in existence. The Government of India and the Secretary of State would do well to look into this matter and ascertain why their orders have not been obeyed.

POWER AND
GUARDIAN,
3rd June 1906.

742. The *Bengalee* is informed that last Sunday a small procession for which a license has been duly obtained, was passing through the streets of Mymensingh town singing national songs and uttering *Bande Mataram* when the police ordered the processionists to desist. On the latter refusing to do so they were surrounded by constables armed with regulation *lathis* and ordered to disperse. They again refused and demanded written orders, which were soon forthcoming, and they dispersed quietly. It is in this way that Mr. Morley's utterances in Parliament are being falsified and disregarded. But, of course, the Secretary of State has no "official" information of these occurrences!

BENGALIE,
5th June 1906.

743. The *Indian Empire* is confident that there will never be a dearth of sensational events so long as Sir B. Fuller continues as Lieutenant-Governor of the new Province. The latest surprise is the arrest of a party of *Kirtanists*. Following as this does on the declaration of the Secretary of State that there will be no further interference with religious processions, etc., the situation is rendered inexplicable. The matter should in any case be brought before the High Court. Nothing short of removing Sir B. Fuller from his office will restore peace.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
5th June 1906.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
26th May 1906.

744. The new Province, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, is a land of surprises. Is it credible that Mr. Emerson, Magistrate and Collector, Backergunge, dismissed the criminal cases instituted against Mr. Jack as false and vexatious without hearing a scrap of evidence? This indeed was surprising enough, but the news of his having revised his own orders dismissing the complaints is still more surprising. What Mr. Emerson has done is to attempt to rectify one blunder by another. Is he the right person to try a case that he has previously dismissed as false and vexatious?

Messrs. Emerson and Jack.

BENGALIEE,
1st June 1906.

745. The *Bengalee* considers that Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, has insulted the pleaders of the Police Court Bar by merely "warning" and refusing to issue a summons against a constable who had assaulted a pleader and refused to allow him to enter the lock-up to converse with his client, although he had received permission to do so. Would the Court have acted in this way if a European pleader had been the aggrieved party? The pleaders owe it to themselves to protest against Mr. Swinhoe's orders and lay their complaint before higher authority.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, and the pleaders.

BENGALIEE,
2nd June 1906.

746. In its next issue the *Bengalee* points out that unless the Chief Presidency Magistrate withdraws the order requiring a policeman to be present when a pleader sees his client in the lock-up, there is bound to be a failure of justice in not a few cases, as clients are not likely to make confessions, for instance, when they are being overheard by the police.

Ibid.

The journal also hopes that the Chief Presidency Magistrate will reconsider his last order excluding pleaders' clerks from entering the Court-room, as this seems more or less vindictive and cannot but cause pleaders considerable inconvenience. It is undesirable that the strained relations at present existing between the Bench and the Bar should be allowed to continue.

POWER AND
GUARDIAN,
3rd June 1906.

747. *Power and Guardian* regards as indefensible, the inadequate action taken by Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in regard to the constable who is alleged to have assaulted a pleader and prevented him from entering the lock-up, although the latter had obtained permission to do so. Such apathy would have been in keeping with the traditions of a Civilian Magistrate, but the public expected greater impartiality from a Barrister-Magistrate. The journal further protests against constables being permitted to be present at interviews between pleaders and their clients, as such an arrangement is prejudicial to accused persons.

Ibid.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
2nd May 1906.

748. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* regards Mr. Justice Mitter's judgment in the Madaripur students' case not only as a valuable addition to the literature regarding the separation of judicial and executive functions, but as an able review of the present situation. The judgment accuses Magistrates of sacrificing their duty as Judges and reducing themselves to the position of mere executors of "administrative directions." This also was the popular opinion and it naturally caused the gravest apprehension that justice would be withheld. The decision transferring the Madaripur students' case from the file of the Subdivisional Officer, Mr. Briscoe, who has shown considerable bias, to that of some other Magistrate, has therefore given the public great satisfaction.

The Madaripur students' case.

POWER AND
GUARDIAN,
3rd June 1906.

749. *Power and Guardian* is relieved to think that the High Court has removed the Madaripur students' case from the file of Mr. Briscoe, the Subdivisional Officer, who posing as a friend of students, would have inflicted condign punishment on the accused in this case. It is only natural that Mr. Briscoe would have been prejudiced by taking a prominent part in the arrest of the boys, and as his declarations to the contrary apparently did not convince the Hon'ble Judges, the journal is glad that this young Civilian has been deprived of an opportunity of brutalising himself by making jail birds of unfledged students.

Ibid.

(d)—Education.

750. "Anti-Humbug" writing to the *Bengalee*, exhorts his countrymen not to humiliate themselves further by allowing their children to re-enter the schools from which they had been ruthlessly expelled by Sir B. Fuller. This would be a splendid opportunity for supporting the National University and boycotting Government institutions. The people should realise that as the *swadeshi* movement cannot flourish without the boycott of foreign goods, so the National University cannot achieve success unless Government institutions are starved. It is clear that two sets of institutions cannot flourish side by side. One must swallow up the other.

BENGALÉE,
3rd June 1906.

751. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* regards as another manifestation of Fullerism the orders of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, dismissing four Hindu teachers of the Government High School at Lyalpur on the report of a Muhammadan teacher that the former exhibited strong *swadeshi* tendencies and imbued the students with a similar aversion for foreign goods. It is just such a policy that will stimulate the popular cause, for educated men will be freed from the bondage of Government service and will be at liberty to work for their country. It would be still happier if "Intellectual Gurkhas" or Bengali Deputy Magistrates were dismissed in a body and replaced by Muhammadans. The only drawback from the Government point of view is that the Muhammadans are unfit to hold positions of trust.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
4th June 1906.

752. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* complains that there has been a terrible massacre of innocents at the last Entrance Examination. If this is the case when the old rules are in force, the state of things when the new rules come into operation will be infinitely worse. This pernicious system of education is killing the Indians and they should abandon it. They should realise that their salvation lies in the *swadeshi* movement. Let them take to developing the indigenous industries. This is both essential and profitable; but for their country's sake let them shun a system of education that is without benefit and which leaves them mental and physical wrecks at the end.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
5th June 1906.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

753. Commenting on the revelations made by Mr. MacCabe as to the possible contamination of the filtered water-supply in Calcutta, due to the condition of the underground reservoirs at the Tallah, Wellington, Halliday, and Bhowanipur pumping stations, the *Indian Mirror* draws attention to the pipes that run alongside sewage drains. Leakages from the latter contaminate the subsoil and generate gas which escapes into the filtered water pipes. This point should, receive Mr. MacCabe's attention, and an earnest effort should be made to improve the sanitation of the city.

INDIAN MIRROR,
31st May 1906.

754. The *Bengalee* thinks it is a move in the right direction that filtered water should commence flowing in the so-called "continuous area" from 5 A.M. instead of 6 A.M., but considers that 9 P.M. is too early an hour to stop the supply. The night supply should continue at least till gun-fire, and for this half-hour's extension the Indian rate-payers would be most grateful.

BENGALÉE,
2nd June 1906.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

755. The *Bengalee* points out that it was some time last year that a breach occurred in the embankment of Madaria khal between Purosh and Canpore, but up to this nothing has been done to repair it. This portion of the khal is under zamindari management, and since the zamindars are apathetic in the matter, it is hoped that the Government will bring home to them a sense of their responsibility as, if the breach is not repaired before the coming rainy season, the crops in two or three hundred villages will be destroyed.

BENGALÉE,
3rd June 1906.

BENGALIEE,
5th June 1906.

756. The *Bengalee* learns from its contemporary the *Advocate* of Lucknow that a European employé of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway shot the wife of a "low caste" man, while shooting at a mad dog, and hushed the matter up by giving the man some money and promising to support his children. It has transpired that the man declines to fulfill the latter portion of his promise, and the *Bengalee* accordingly asks his employers to compel him to faithfully carry out the terms of the compromise.

BENGALIEE,
5th June 1906.

757. A correspondent writing to the *Bengalee* draws the attention of the Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway, to the hardship involved on third-class passengers by the discontinuance of 'curd-vans' which used formerly to be attached to local trains. In the absence of these vehicles, basketfuls of curd immersed in water are thrust beneath the benches of third-class carriages. The result is that the entire carriage and the luggage of the passengers is wet in a few minutes. Then, again, passengers are further inconvenienced by huge pipe-shaped vessels containing milk and weighing half a maund each being thrust into third-class carriages. These practices should be discontinued, as they amount to an imposition on the travelling public.

(h)—General.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
26th May 1906.

758. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that in the absence of any official communiqué regarding the Muhammadan upheaval at Mymensingh and its causes, specific information is wanted on the following points:—Are the accounts that have been published by the press false or exaggerated? If correct, what is the extent of the actual damage done? How many bazar women were kidnapped and have they since been recovered? Who are the parties that have been plundered and what reparation has been made them? Above all, what steps have been taken to bring the offenders to justice? As regards the cause of the Muhammadan rising, it is apparent, and no amount of official artifice can obscure it. The *swad-shi* movement is an altogether foolish plea to advance in order to account for these disturbances, for it is the Muhammadans who are deriving the greatest benefit from this movement. The real cause is to be found in the egregious manner in which the Muhammadans have been encouraged by the Government. The Muhammadans have been made to feel that they are a power in the land, and they have not failed to take advantage of their position.

BENGALIEE,
1st June 1906.

759. The *Bengalee* writes that the manner in which the Mymensingh riot cases are being conducted, has given rise to the gravest suspicion. Ordinarily such cases would have been tried by a Deputy Magistrate, but in the present instance, the Magistrate has transferred them to his own file. The importance of the cases might be held to justify such a proceeding. If so, why has not the Public Prosecutor been engaged, and why has the case been left entirely in the hands of the police? All police cases of any importance are entrusted to trained legal men. Why has an exception been made in this case? Clearly because the Government of Sir B. Fuller finds itself in a critical position and wishes to exclude the 'hated Hindu lawyer' from having any knowledge of a case which, if sifted, would reveal a policy that would discredit a so-called responsible Government and hold it up to ignominy and shame. The matter is at present engaging the attention of the Viceroy. All that the complainants want is that the prosecution should be properly conducted, which will not be the case if the police have anything to do with it.

POWER AND
GUARDIAN,
3rd June 1906.

760. *Power and Guardian* has no doubt that Sir B. Fuller's profuse declarations of love have completely turned the heads of the Muhammadans of the new Province and are solely responsible for the recent disturbances at Mymensingh. No other explanation is possible. When the illiterate tenants see that the head of the Province is ever ready to take up their cudgels against Hindu zamindars, is it to be wondered at that the Muhammadans assemble in force and attack the Hindus? Would they have done so had the circumstances been different? There is no doubt that Sir B. Fuller is personally responsible for what is known as the Mymensingh raid.

761. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the impression that prevails in Mymensingh is that it is the Government and not Mr. Clarke, the District Magistrate, who is responsible for the manner in which the Ishwariganj cases are being conducted. This impression is confirmed by Sir B. Fuller's rejection of Mr. Clarke's suggestion that Mr. J. N. Roy, who is to be relieved of his present duties as Additional Sessions Judge, should try the cases. The journal also learns from an unimpeachable official source that not even a hundredth part of the outrages committed by the Muhammadans at Purail, Dhitpur and other places has yet seen the light of day.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
4th June 1906.

762. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* understands that the Deputy Magistrate appointed to enquire into the cause of the Mymensingh disturbances has completed his enquiries and submitted his report to the District Magistrate of Mymensingh. Is Sir B. Fuller going to publish this report? There is no doubt that he would do so unhesitatingly if evidence which he is labouring to procure were forthcoming to connect the disturbance with the *swadeshi* movement, but this is a hopeless task, since the *swadeshi* movement benefits no one more than the Muhammadans.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
5th June 1906.

763. It has become imperative, says the *Indian Mirror*, that experienced and independent Indians should be appointed members of the Viceroy's Executive Council and the Council of the Secretary of State for India. It would allow the Indian people to be in touch with the officials, enable the Viceroy, when initiating measures, to learn the feelings and wishes of the people, and not keep the Secretary of State in ignorance of Indian opinion and the views of the rank and file of the services.

INDIAN MIRROR,
30th May 1906.

764. The *Bengalee* writes that the country is deeply grateful to Mr. Morley for affording it immediate relief, but asserts that peace cannot be established until Sir B. Fuller, "the wolf in sheep's clothing," is recalled. His name is "loathed" throughout Bengal, and he is held in execration in every Bengali home, for he has brought desolation to many. Owing to pressure he is compelled to play the part of a hypocrite for the present, but they fear him because they know him. His position as a ruler is fraught with danger to them, and until he is recalled, the people must hold aloof from the Government.

BENGALIAN,
1st June 1906.

765. The *Bengalee* writes that Mr. Morshead, Collector of Customs, Calcutta, is regarded as a confirmed Indian-hater, and what is more, he has lived up to his reputation. He has completely denuded the Wharf Department of its Indian hands and converted it into a close preserve for "poor whites." As regards clerical posts, especially the better-paid ones, he has bestowed them on Europeans and Eurasians, to the great detriment of under-paid Bengali clerks and unpaid apprentices who have been serving a great many years. It is hoped that the Government will call upon Mr. Morshead to submit a report showing what vacancies have taken place during the past six months and how they have been filled.

BENGALIAN,
3rd June 1906.

766. Referring to Mr. Morley's reply to Mr. Smeaton regarding the appointment of Judges to executive offices, the *Hindoo Patriot* contends that the principle involved is unwholesome. The precedents created by the appointments of Sir Thirkell White and Sir Harvey Adamson are most objectionable, and nothing that would in any way tend to impair the independence of Judges should be tolerated. It is hoped that the separation of the judicial and executive functions will take place in Mr. Morley's time, and that, once effected, it will be rigidly adhered to.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
5th June 1906.

767. The *Bengalee* writes that in replying to Sir Henry Cotton, Mr. Morley stated that the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam had withdrawn the circular prohibiting processions. This circular also referred to public meetings, but apparently this portion of it is to

BENGALIAN,
6th June 1906.

remain in force, since it has not been specifically withdrawn. The Secretary of State's attention should be drawn to this, as he could not have intended that any part of the baneful circular was to remain in force. Moreover, unless this portion of the circular is definitely repealed, no public meetings can be held in the new Province. Why does not Sir B. Fuller himself withdraw it and do it gracefully?

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
5th June 1906.

768. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is anxious to know whether the Secretary of State was joking when he declared that Sir B. Fuller had withdrawn the obnoxious circulars and ordered the unconditional reinstatement of expelled schoolboys. There can be no doubt that either he has been deceived or he was joking. It is true that the 'Fuller circulars' have been blotted out, but they have been replaced by a circular which absolutely nullifies the declaration made by the Secretary of State in Parliament. This circular lays down that no procession or public meeting will be allowed unless sanctioned by the police! Is this law? The position of the Secretary of State has thus been reduced to this. He assures the people that Sir B. Fuller will no more interfere with their rights and privileges, but the next moment the latter shows in a very practical manner that he means to continue his policy irrespective of the Secretary of State's desires and statements. The latest circular of Sir B. Fuller has already created a great deal of mischief, for some residents of Muktagacha (Mymensingh) have been arrested and put on their trial for conducting processions without a license. How does this harmonise with Mr. Morley's declaration that "it is the wish and intention of the Local Government to act in a sympathetic and considerate spirit? The journal proposes to deal with the treatment accorded to expelled students in a subsequent issue.

How Sir B. Fuller is allaying excitement.

III.—LEGISLATION.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
26th May 1905.

769. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* announces that the people of Pabna held a meeting at which they most solemnly declared that they would not send any representative to the new Council. This, says the journal, should be taken as indicative of the temper of the people, and their determination not to recognise partition.

INDIAN MIRROR,
28th May 1906.

770. The *Indian Nation* appeals to its countrymen not to hold aloof from the Council of the new Province, as this Council is not a private concern of Sir B. Fuller's, but one of the King-Emperor's institutions, which it would be suicidal to boycott. The Council exists to make laws which must be obeyed. When it imposes taxes, they must be paid. In what sense, then, can the people say that they do not recognise Sir B. Fuller or his Council? The people may dislike Sir B. Fuller, they may refuse to associate with him, but they cannot 'cut' the Council, which exists for the weal or woe of the people. Let their representatives fight the good fight and not 'cut up rough' like sensitive boys.

INDIAN MIRROR,
30th May 1906.

771. The *Indian Mirror* is of opinion that the popular feeling should have been allowed to cool down before starting a Legislative Council in the new Province, for if Sir Bampfylde Fuller carries things with a high hand in the Council the mischief will be intensified a hundredfold.

INDIAN MIRROR,
29th May 1906.

772. The *Indian Mirror* views with suspicion the proposed amendment of the rule relating to the election of members to the Bengal Legislative Council from Municipalities and District Boards, and thinks it is not altogether disconnected with the Legislative Council to be established in the new Province. It condemns the principle involved and characterises it as prejudicial to the election of the best available men.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

BENGAL,
26th May 1906.

773. The *Bengalee* writes that the attitude of the educated community in India towards Mr. Morley is one of sceptical watchfulness. The people are not pleased with his theory of accomplished facts, and when such a plea is urged by the foremost Liberal in England, their disappointment is

Mr. Morley and the tyranny of accomplished facts.

all the keener. Was not the annexation of the Transvaal a *fait accompli*, and did not the Liberals urge that since the Boers were opposed to annexation it ought not to be considered a settled question merely because annexation had taken place? Mr. Morley endorses this view in his biography of Mr. Gladstone, and does he now propose to afflict India with the tyranny of accomplished facts? If so, Mr. Morley will have revealed himself in his true colours and his lofty declarations in the past must count for nothing.

774. For the first time in the history of British rule in India, writes the *Behar Herald*, a determined onslaught has been

Russian methods will not pay.

made on the freedom of speech and public assembly.

BEHAR HERALD,
2nd June 1906.

The public are aghast, and in the interests of peace, of good administration, a sifting enquiry should be made into the Barisal outrage. If the popular version is found to be correct, then the authors of the outrage should be signally punished and Sir B. Fuller immediately recalled. The question is a most serious one, for it affects the inherent rights of the people.

775. Referring to the motion adopted by the House of Commons condemning the opium traffic, the *Bengalee* asks

The opium traffic.

whether it is worse for the Indian Government

BENGALIEE,
2nd June 1906.

to obtain revenue by selling opium to the Chinese or by selling foreign liquor to the Indians. If it causes intolerable shame and sorrow to English philanthropists to see the Chinese ruining themselves by taking opium, surely the sight of Indians ruining themselves through drink should have the same effect? Is the welfare of the Chinese of greater consequence to the people of England than the welfare of the Indians? The nation that found the Indians sober and made them drunk should not presume to reclaim the heathen Chinese from his bondage to the poppy.

776. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that out of a population in England

Mission of Indian delegates to England.

of forty millions, barely one-million derive any benefit from India. Thirty-nine millions have thus no material interest in this country, but nevertheless

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
2nd June 1906.

if they are appealed to, the natural desire to help a down-trodden race will assert itself. At present they know nothing regarding Indian affairs. They do not know that the country is impoverished and that it has been abandoned to plague, famine, and bad government; they do not know that some of their countrymen who come out here draw princely salaries and retire on princely pensions, and that tens of thousands of Britishers are enlisted as soldiers and deported to India, where they are ruined body and soul. It is ideas such as these that the Indian delegates should disseminate in England, for then will the British public shake off its lethargy and interest itself in the affairs of a vast dependency. They must give up begging, for beggars are never treated with respect.

777. Continuing, the *Patrika* writes that the only way of rousing England

Ibid.

to a sense of duty is by appealing to her interests and not to her sense of justice. The Indian

PATRIKA,
4th June 1906.

delegates should show how the English Government is not making the best of its opportunities with regard to India. In the first place, only an infinitesimal portion of Englishmen derive any benefit from India. The bulk receive no benefit whatsoever and are in fact as badly off as the Indians. This is unjust and points to the fact that the English bureaucrats are governing England and India not in the interests of the people, but in their own interests. It is this self-interested, cramped administration that is emasculating India and precluding her from being of any service to the mother-country. The colonial system of government has been emphatically denied her, and so long as this denial continues, Indians can never learn to stand on their own legs. No grant of free institutions has been made. In fact, India has no voice in the administration of her affairs. The result is that the people are poverty-stricken and famine finds an abiding resting-place among them. Is not this a matter of the last importance to the English people, and is it not to their interest to see that the goose that lays the golden egg is preserved and not killed? This is how the Indian delegates should argue, and when they once convince John Bull that it is he who is also suffering by the misgovernment of India, he will make his voice heard and see that it is obeyed.

POWER AND
GUARDIAN,
3rd June 1906.

778. *Power and Guardian* doubts whether there is a single self-respecting Indian who would participate in Empire Day festivities. The Indians know only too well that they are outside the pale of political rights and would not think of celebrating a festival that would bring home to them their position as slaves. Their disabilities are too great, and until the Government confers on them the political rights enjoyed by the ruling class, they cannot be expected to regard Empire Day in any other than a hostile spirit.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
6th June 1906.

779. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* writes that some time ago the District Magistrate of Mymensingh received an anonymous letter signed by "some Muhammadan students" charging certain Hindu students and teachers of the Bajitpur High School with burning *belati* goods. This anonymous communication was forwarded to the Subdivisional Officer, Kishorganj, who wrote to the Secretary of that institution threatening that if suitable action was not taken against the offenders, criminal proceedings would be instituted against them and the school itself dealt with departmentally. The Secretary submitted a report, which apparently was not regarded as satisfactory, and the police entered upon an enquiry, in the course of which it transpired that the whole thing was a hoax. But what is the conclusion? Merely this, that it requires very little indeed for Sir B. Fuller and his subordinates to set the entire machinery of the law in operation against the Hindus.

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENL.
OF POLICE, L. P.,
WRITERS' BUILDINGS,
The 9th June, 1906.

F. C. DALY,
Persl. Asst. to the Insp.-Genl. of Police, L. P.